1: Powdermaker E-5 (1929-1930) 1933 OM10 New Ireland OM10
Lesu

Each member of this small community knows every other member well, his virtues, his faults, his little foibles and idiosyncrasies, and it is within these groups that one finds the choicest bits of gossip. Every native is identified with a certain hamlet as well as village. Thus, he is a man from Penguli, or Ponembatawa, as well as a member of the village of Lesu. His deepest roots are in the hamlet, and when he dies it is to the cemetery of the hamlet in which he was born that he is brought to be buried. As matrilocal residence is the rule, a man is frequently buried in a hamlet other than that in which he was living.[1]

The next smallest grouping according to locality is the household, which corresponds, in general, to the individual family, consisting of parents and children. Should a man have two wives, each wife will usually have her own house, although if there is a great difference in their ages, one being very old and decrepit, they frequently occupy the same house. The unmarried men and the boys, after the age of nine or ten, sleep in the men's house. There is no girls' house corresponding to the men's house, and the girls sleep at home until they are married. The usual occupants of each house are thus, the husband and wife, the female unmarried children, and young male children. But even though the older boys may sleep at the men's house, they participate in the life of the household. Just as each hamlet

[1] In the past, before white contact, the hamlets of Lesu formed two villages. The present six hamlets at the northern end (Simbelmalum, Ponamsambuat, Ponembwam, Ponembatawa, Ponmeniliasau, and Ponatlege) were known as the village of Tagam, and the remaining nine hamlets (Onel, Panat, Logok, Pantes, Penguli, Tarengam, Pencil, Sapone, Penbumbu) were the Lesu village. Each had their own chief, and there was constant fighting caused by thefts of women and pigs between the two villages. While war has been abolished and the two villages are now united, a certain division is still maintained between them. For instance, the boys of Tagam are still circumcised separately from the boys of Lesu. The members of the two places attend each other's rites, but there is no really close intimacy between them.

3: Chinnery G, E-5 (1929) 1931 OM10 New Ireland OM10

As I have already pointed out, the people of the East coast of New Ireland live in small family settlements along the seashore, while the bush groups live in the forest and mountain ranges running parallel with the coast. A number of these settlements form a village. The village is the unit of administration and each one has its government representative who facilitates the work of the District Officers. The senior native representative is known as Luluai, and his assistants Tul-tul: the Tul-tuls vary in number according to the importance of the village. Each village has in addition a native trained in the government hospitals to administer simple treatment to the sick; he is known as the Medical Tul-tul, and he generally has a small building at his disposal, in which drugs are kept and the sick are treated.

Between Kavieng and Karu there are 68 political or village divisions. Their names and distance from Kavieng are as follow:—

Name of Village Plantations in Capital Letters.	Distance from Kavieng.
Kulangit	
Bagail	At Kavieng
Mungal	"
Omo	"
Maiom	"
PANAPAI	Near Kavieng
Papliang	4½ miles
Bobai	
Kapliman	
Kaselok	
KASELOK	
Putput	
WALUS	
ULUL	
Nono	20 "
Ngavelus	
Lovong-ai	
KAPSU	
Losuk	25 "
KATU	28 "
Mangai	
Livitua	
Laowan	
Vongararum	
Paruai	
Lakura fanga	
LAKURAFANGA	37 "
BAIA	39 "
Nonapai	
Sali	
Lamekot	
LAMEKOT	42 "
Fongalava	
FONGALAVA	44½ "
Luburua	
LUBURUA	46 "
Lakurumau	
LAKURUMAU	48 "
MARAMAKAS	50 "

3:Chinnery G, E-5 (1929)1931 OM10 New Ireland OM10

Name of Village Plantations in Capital Letters.	Distance from Kavieng.
361 FILIBA	52 miles
MUNUWAI	
621 Munuwai	
103 Laraibina	
Roman Catholic Mission	
Lugagun	
LUGAGUN	55 „
Madina	
MADINA	
Luaupul	
FISOA	62 „
Fisoa	
KAFKAF	64 „
Kafkaf	66 „
Fatmilak	69½ „
Limalaua	
BOLAGILA	74½ „
Tandis	75½ „
Limba	
LIMBA	77 „
Yendat	
Lang-inia	78½ „
LASSU	
Lassu	
Amba	
Letatan	
LEMASONG	87½ „
Lemasong	
Roman Catholic Mission	
Konnos	
Konobin	
Methodist Mission	
Pinigindu	
PINIGINDU	96½ „
KATEMBONG	97 „
Tekirot	
KATENDAN	99 „
Katendan	
Lambuso	
KIMADEN	104 „
Malom	107 „
Lasigi	
Watkana	
Kanagnusgnus	
Livinko	
KANDAN	114 „
Kandan	
Limbin	
Kantebu	
Bumbuwe	120 „
Lemaris	122 „
Kanambu	124 „
Watlamo	
Panatgin	126 „
Dabihot	
Silom	128 „
Katenda	
Bulu	130 „
Logon	137 „
Kanam	140 „
Karu	147 „
KARU	147 „